
**Wool — Determination of
dichloromethane-soluble matter in
combed sliver**

*Laine — Méthode de détermination de l'extrait dichlorométhanique
dans un ruban de laine peignée*

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 23, *Fibres and yarns*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3074:1975), which has been technically revised.

This second edition to ISO 3074 is based on the test method IWTO-10-03, drawn up by the International Wool Textile Organization (IWTO).

Introduction

Wool textiles can contain solvent-extractable oils and fats. These are derived mainly from:

- a) the wool grease occurring naturally in raw wool;
- b) oils added to assist textile processing;
- c) detergents picked up during washing and scouring processes;
- d) special finishing agents.

The amount of these substances present depends on the stage of manufacture and its estimation is important for determining the clean wool content of a sample.

These different materials cannot be estimated individually by solvent extraction methods, since there are no known solvents that are specific for each component. Hence, it is only possible to determine the amount of these substances extracted by a given solvent under specified conditions, any additional information being obtained by detailed analysis of the extracted material. Dichloromethane is recognized as a suitable solvent for extracting oils and fats.

The method described in this International Standard is based on the results of inter-laboratory trials organized by the Technical Committee of the International Wool Textile Organization (IWTO).

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